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They say that there was not put into the whole Sallad, more than what grows upon one of these Roots.

Feb. 8th, 1732.

IV. *Descriptio* LUMINUM BOREALIU*m* Vi-
tembergæ Anno MDCCCXXXII. *conspecto-*
rum. Auctore Joh. Frider. Weidlero LL. D.
Mathef. Profess. Primar. Vitemberg. R. S. S.

ANNO 1732, die 18 Febr. St. V. circa horam
ix vespertinam sereno cœlo aurora borealis eni-
tuit. Nimirum sub septemtrionibus arcus ater 20
gradibus parte sui media elevatus hora ix conspec-
tus est, cum paulo ante eadem vespera cœlum ibidem
serenum fuisset notatum. Imminens atro illi arcui
coeli regio candida erat, atque ex hac subinde erum-
pebant solitæ luminis borei radiationes, sive py-
ramides luminosæ, tum etiam vapores candidi perte-
nues, qui instar nubecularum celeri motu versus ver-
ticem ferebantur.

Hora x aliquamdiu cessare motus materiæ lumi-
nosæ videbatur; mox tamen vapores albi undarum
specie iterum ex alba illa cœli regione prodibant:
imago autem tentorii prope verticem visa non fuit.

Hora x. min. 30. alba arcus caliginosi fascia
dilatabatur, sed vapores lucidi inde parcius exibant.

Pyramides lucidæ utrimque prope Septentrionis
cardinem enascebantur. Vapores vero fluctuantes
versus occasum erant frequentiores. Aer perpetuo
tranquillus erat.

Anno 1732, die 12 Octobris, St. V. statim post horam VI vespertinam iterum eluxit aurora borealis. Nempe arcus caliginosus inter NNW. & NE. expandebatur. Supra eum clara eminebat cœli regio, circiter 10 gradus lata, non accurate arcus figuram exprimens. Latioꝛ portio in occasum a cardine Septentrionis 10 circiter gradibus declinabat; atque hinc, tanquam ex materiæ lucentis fonte, hora VI, min. 30, exhibant plurimæ candidæ pyramides, quæ fere ipsum Zenith assequebantur: nonnullæ ex iis rubebant, citoque evanescabant, una earum in Zenith usque, inter coronam & Herculem porrecta diutius subsistebat, unam tantum radiationem versus N E observavi. Intra quadrantem horæ hic luminum borealium lusus finiebat. Nubes, quæ antea versus occasum hærebant, austro impulsæ diffundebantur & in ortum contendebant. Sub illis tamen versus ortum remanebat lucida regio, & arcus niger infra horizontem condebatur, arcus candidus nigro imminens una cum nubibus infra horizontem descendebat, & dissipatâ tum caligine, tum nubibus tenuibus hora VII cœlo undiquaque serenitas reddebatur. Tota tamen nocte lumen tenue partem horizontis septentrionalem occupavit.

Præter hæc, quæ ipsemet contemplatus sum, lumina borealia etiam alia minus splendida luxisse dicuntur, Diebus 10 Martii, 13 Aprilis, 11 Augusti, 30 Augusti, St. V. sed de phænomenis eorum singulis nihil certi habeo compertum.

Cæterum his aliisque, quas superioribus annis cepi, illius Lucis observationibus, magis magisque moveor ut credam, habere eam omnino sedem suam circa polum magneticum, vel saltem inde ejus motum

tum quodammodo regi & determinari, quod pro summa, qua pollet, ingenij sagacitate perspexit primus illustris Halleius.

De effectu auroræ borealis nondum satis luculenter constat. Tantum illud notavi, nunquam non unum pluresve dies perquam serenos illius deflagrationem proxime subsequi. Sueci Norwegique, quibus sæpius hoc phænomenon apparet, longa experientia didicisse dicuntur, quod lux borea, quando circa autumnii initium frequentius exsplendescit, temperatorem auram & largam messem promittat, quapropter auroram borealem vulgari sermone, *Korumod*, sive segetis maturationem appellant. Idem auroras Septentrionales hibernas, sæpe recurrentes, pro frigoris asperioris indicio prælagiove habent, quemadmodum narrat D. Leopold in relatione epistolica de itinere suo Suecico ad V. CL. Joan. Woodwardum, p. 19. Edit. Londini, A. 1720. Priori hypothese conformia sunt experimenta, autumno Anni 1731, nostro in Climate capta. Mense enim Octobri illius Anni diebus IV, VII, VIII, X, XXIII. St. N. Lumen boreale & frequentissimum & splendidissimum notavimus, idemque postea tempestas adeo opportuna frugibus excepit, ut ditissimos agrorum hortorumque proventus Anno 1732, collegerimus.